

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill took place in Charleston, Mass., on Friday. All the public buildings and numerous private buildings were gayly decorated, and the military and firemen paraded. The drizzly rain storm interfered somewhat with the programme, and the streets were less crowded than is usual on such occasions. In Boston, the Custom House, most of the Banks, and many stores were closed in honor of the day.

The storm of Thursday night, on the Chesapeake is said to have been one of the most violent ever witnessed. Capt. Cannon, of the steamer *Adelaide*, going down to Norfolk, at the time, says it exceeded anything of the kind he ever witnessed, though he has traveled the ocean and bay since his boyhood. The rain fell in torrents, and the thunder and lightning were appalling. He had not heard of any damage on the bay.

On Friday morning a young man named Lawrence Murphy, a carpenter by trade, fell from the steeple of St. Joseph's church in Albany, and was killed. He was at work upon a scaffold, engaged in fitting a wooden window frame in one of the openings, when he either lost his balance or the scaffold yielded, and he was precipitated to the ground a distance of one hundred feet. He clung to the frame he was adjusting, and both came down together. He expired in about fifteen minutes after the accident. It is somewhat singular that two of a family should have fallen from the same building. It was only last summer that an elder brother, Thomas Murphy, fell from a scaffold in the inside of the building, and escaped with a broken arm.

The people of Bedford, (Mass.) the greatest whale-catching city in the world, feel a little poor at present. On Saturday week five vessels arrived at that port from a whaling voyage of four or five years. The vessels have lost for their owners nearly \$100,000. This was owing to the difficulty of taking the whales, and the decline in the price of oil. The losses will fall chiefly upon residents of New Bedford, Fairhaven, and Falmouth. Another ship has since arrived that has met with losses, and more are to come.

A firm doing business in Broadway, New York, was recently sued by a widow for the loss of her husband, whose death was caused by the hoistway being open for ordinary use without having around it proper guards or railings. The man came into the street door and fell down the hoistway into the car, killing him almost instantly. On the first trial the jury gave \$3,000. This was deemed severe; a new trial was granted the next week, and the verdict was \$1,000.

In Cincinnati, last week, two sons of Mr. Van were amusing themselves in front of their father's residence, by jumping from a drape. Strange to say, both received similar injuries at about the same time, which resulted in their death yesterday morning. Father from over-training or falling, in jumping from the drape, they ruptured their aortas or coals. What makes this case more singular is, that Mr. Van has lost all his sons by accident—the two above named being the last of eleven boys.

The crew of the bark *Orion* have been examined before United States Commissioner Bridgman, in New York, on the charge of being engaged in the slave trade. The *Orion* was taken on the coast of Africa. No new facts were elicited and the prisoners were discharged. The Commissioner holding that there was not sufficient evidence that the crew knew they were going on a slave voyage to make them responsible in the meaning of the statute.

In consequence of the failure of Congress to authorize a continuance, the Post Master General has notified the Charleston and Havana steamship Company that their mail contract expires on the 30th of June, and will not be renewed unless they choose to accept the postage as in full for services. The postage is, however, so inconsiderable that it cannot be accepted, and the line will therefore cease running.

On Thursday afternoon there was a heavy and destructive hail storm in Montgomery county, Maryland. It appeared to cross the Potomac northwesterly a little above the Great Falls, and extended something over half a mile in standing crops, trees, and even out-buildings and dwelling houses in the line of its path.

On the 15th of June, the Nahant estate, known as the "Prescott Cottage," Mass., was sold by order of the Trustees of the late Wm. H. Prescott. The estate comprised a two-story house and about one acre of land, and embraced the celebrated "Sword of the Queen" and "Pen Island." Charles Ingersoll of Boston was the purchaser at \$5,350.

Rev. Dr. Olenheimer, the Bishop elect of New Jersey, is in trouble. The diocese of New Jersey has voted him a salary of \$3,000, but it is feared that the engagement will not be punctually met. The friends of Dr. Olenheimer are anxious that he should have some permanent assurance of his salary before accepting the position.

It is reported that Mr. Perry Rigley, formerly a citizen of Macon, Georgia, has lately been garrotted in the city of Havana, on a charge of carelessness or negligence in running a train, of which he was the engineer, by which a run off occurred, and several persons lost their lives.

The population of the suffering district in the Arizona islands, numbers somewhere from 70,000 to 100,000. The islands of St. Michaels and Terceira have hitherto supplied in some measure the wants of their destitute neighbors, but are no longer able to do more than meet their own.

Hon. Henry S. Foot has been nominated by an enthusiastic public meeting at Yazoo, Miss., as a candidate to represent the fourth Congressional district in that State. He consents to run unless some other available candidate representing his general views, shall be brought out by the "opposition."

The Secretary of War has refused to permit any more officers on leave to depart for Europe. It is feared they might join some of the armies, and in the event of being taken prisoners would lead to serious complications, which our government desires to avoid.

Jenny Lind recently gave a charity concert in London, which was not advertised, and only the aristocracy were admitted, by special invitation. The receipts were \$6,000. She was in full health, and sang with all her old power.

The Albany Journal says that "ex-President Van Buren was in the State capital to-day, looking as youthful as he did twenty years ago. Mr. Van Buren is reaping in his old age, the fruits of a well regulated early life."

The news from Hayti states the tranquil condition of the Republic, but that it is laboring under great pecuniary difficulties. There is an immense flood of depreciated paper about there.

The Late Foreign News.

THE LATE GREAT BATTLE.—The battle was fought at Magenta, (a small town in Lombardy, on the line of the railroad between Novara and Milan, and not far from the frontier of Piedmont. The French dispatched claim it to have been a decisive one. They say they took seven thousand prisoners in the combat, and captured three cannon and two standards. They estimate their own loss at three thousand men, but it was rumored in Paris that the French loss was from nine to twelve thousand.

The forces engaged are reported to have been from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty thousand Austrians and one hundred to one hundred and thirty thousand French.

The Austrian accounts of the battle differ materially, and speak of the affair with varying success on both sides, and say it was still undecided on the night of the 6th of June. Great losses on both sides are reported.

Gen. Hess commanded the Austrians and it was said, Napoleon commanded the French army.

Paris was illuminated when the news was received.

Gen. Espinasse is among the killed and Marshal Canrobert is mortally wounded.

Five other French Marshals and Generals were wounded.

Gen. McMahon has been created Marshal and Duke of Magenta.

Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers has been superseded by Gen. Forey.

Four Austrian Generals and five staff officers were wounded.

Milan was captured and declared in favor of the King of Sardinia.

The Austrians had retired from Milan, but the French had not occupied it at the last accounts.

Later rumors detract from the victory claimed by the French.

It was believed that proposals for peace would follow the entrance of the French into Milan.

It appears that on the 4th instant the French, under orders, crossed the Ticino at Turigo. The Emperor Napoleon says the movement was well executed though the enemy was in great force and offered a determined resistance.

The midway of the bridge was quite narrow, and during two hours the Imperial Guard sustained the unsupported shock of the enemy. Meantime Gen. McMahon made himself master of Magenta, after most sanguinary conflicts, the enemy being repulsed at every point.

It is said that the Austrians in the precipitation of their evacuation of Milan left their cannon and treasure behind.

The Emperor says he has taken twelve thousand Austrian muskets.

The municipality of Milan presented an address to Victor Emanuel in the presence of the Emperor.

The King of Sardinia was to enter Milan on Tuesday the 7th.

The Austrian official bulletin says, a conflict of a desperate character took place between the first and third corps and the enemy, who were in considerable force, on the 4th. The contest was undecided and continued through Sunday. "Our troops threw themselves on the enemy with an order and perseverance worthy of the most glorious feats of arms of the imperial army."

A Vienna dispatch (unauthenticated) in the Frankfort papers says, through the opportune arrival of Count Galla's corps, the Austrians were victorious after a hot fight, and the French were thrown back over the Ticino.

The London Times says there was some very hard fighting at Buffalo, with varying success. The battle lasted till late at night, and continued next day at Magenta. Five Austrians corps were finally engaged, and in the afternoon the Austrians took a flank position between Abate Grasso and Buasaco. The Austrians had taken many prisoners.

The Times, editorially, says the fight was undecided, but the French had the best of it.

The absence of late telegrams via Paris is not considered indicative of French successes. The London Advertiser says it was rumored that government had received a dispatch announcing an Austrian victory at Vienna, which was strengthening at London that the French were defeated, though the rapid movement of the allies across the Ticino had compelled the Austrians to accept a battle.

The Emperor Napoleon was present but did not command, as at first stated.

Marshal Vaillant has been superseded by Gen. Randon.

Gen. Morana becomes Minister of War provisionally.

Gen. Garibaldi had quitted Leco, and the Austrians under Gen. Erben, had retreated to Monza, to which point Gen. Garibaldi was supposed to be marching.

The Queen delivered her opening speech to Parliament on the 7th. She laments the outbreak of the war; says she did all she could to prevent it; proclaims her strict and impartial neutrality. She says the navy has been increased beyond the authority granted by Parliament, and asks for the sanction. She recommends the reopening of diplomatic intercourse with Naples. She expresses the hope that the Reform question will be settled at this or the next session.

In the House of Commons the liberals had moved an amendment to the address to the throne, in reply to the royal speech, declaring that her Majesty's ministers do not possess the confidence of Parliament, and a debate thereupon was pending.

The Paris Bourse was active and prices higher. The rates for the 23rd of May had arrived, but the news was not of much importance. A great monetary panic prevailed.

D'Israeli had announced in Parliament that the reform question would be postponed till next session, and the foreign policy of the government would be peace.

Kossuth was to leave England on the 7th for Italy with three hundred countrymen returned from America.

It was said that Sir Edward Grogan was to be appointed Governor of Canada.

Accounts from France express fears of injury to the crops by the long prevailing rains. Gertschakoff has issued a circular to the Envoys of Russia at the Courts of Germany, declaring that if Germany extends aid to Austria in the present struggle, the political equilibrium is destroyed.

A dispatch from Darmstadt says the presidents of both branches of the Legislature have made speeches in favor of going to war against Napoleon.

SEWERY.—The Anglo-Saxon brings (as above) intelligence of a great battle on the plains of Austria Italy, and the asserted defeat of the Austrian forces, though the victory does not appear so conclusive as the French accounts claim. The retreat of the Austrians from Sardinia is confirmed. The French followed, crossing the Ticino at Buffalo and Turigo, sharp engagements followed at both places. The main battle culminated at Magenta, a town of four thousand inhabitants, situated twenty-four miles to the northwest of Pavia. It is on the line of the railroad between Novara and Milan, and not far from the frontier of Piedmont. The French claim to have taken seven thou-

sand Austrian prisoners, and placed twelve thousand *bataillons* in combat, with a loss of only three thousand on their own side. Other accounts place the French loss at from nine to twelve thousand men. The Austrian accounts speak of a series of battles with varying successes on both sides, but still undecided up to the 6th, with great losses by both parties. The latest rumors detract from the alleged French victory. The loss in general officers on both sides is heavy, and shows that the battle must have been a severe one. On the French side five Marshals and Generals were wounded. General Espinasse was killed, and Marshal Canrobert mortally wounded. The Austrians admit that they had four generals and five staff officers wounded. The small amount of cannon and munitions of war captured by the French is pretty conclusive proof that there was nothing like a general rout of the Austrians. The forces engaged were probably nearly equal, and not far from one hundred and fifty thousand on each side.

The most important result of the battle, was the result of Milan, which had declared for the King of Sardinia. The Austrians had retired from the city, but whether before or after its result is not stated. The French had not, at the latest accounts, occupied it. Gen. McMahon, who probably bore a prominent part in the battle, had been declared a Marshal of France, and created Duke of Magenta. General Baraguay d'Hilliers appears to have fallen into disgrace, and has been superseded by General Forey, who lately won distinction at Montebello. An effort to restore peace, it was believed, would follow the entry of the French into Milan, but there does not appear any ground to believe that it will be successful. Austria will hardly agree to give up Italy because she has lost one battle, and Napoleon will not consent to peace on any terms short of those which put an end to Austrian rule in Lombardy and Venetia. If peace could be concluded now, it would be hard to tell why there was war at all.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The United States naval vessels in the Gulf will be dispatched to any point on the coast of Mexico, where American interests require protection from the reactionists, without first communicating with the federal authorities at Washington. The liberal government will readily second the efforts of Minister McLane, who has ample power in the premises, and will permit the landing of our forces for that purpose.

Information was received here to-night from New Orleans, brought by the steamer *Desper*, by way of Tehuantepec, that alarming reports prevailed along the line of the road as to the growing power of the "church party," which is said to be dealing very summarily with foreigners, more especially all who were in the slightest degree implicated in the revolutionary movements of the opposite party.

Degollado, the Liberal general, has been called to Vera Cruz by Juarez, as minister of war.

Proposed United States loan of \$5,000,000, the bids for which are to be opened to-morrow, is to meet the treasury notes which have already fallen due and been redeemed. It is considered nothing more nor less than a re-issue of treasury notes.

The Sardinian minister, resident at Washington, was overjoyed in receiving the news by the Anglo-Saxon. He left this afternoon for New York.

Murder and Suicide.

DUNKIRK, June 18.—This morning about half-past nine o'clock the dead bodies of Martin Sauter, his wife and only child, were found in an upper room of the emigrant house kept by Sauter, on Buffalo street. The wife's throat must have been cut while asleep in bed, causing almost instant death, the windpipe being entirely severed. The child, six years of age, was on another bed, with her throat horribly mangled. The body of Sauter was found in a reclining position by the side of the bedstead on which the child lay. It is supposed the deed was done some time in the night, as the house was observed to be closed up to the time of the discovery. Sauter kept an emigrant boarding house, and was connected by marriage with respectable German families in town. The affair creates intense excitement.

Child Bitten by a Copperhead.

On Tuesday last week, a little boy some three years old, child of Mr. Thomas Hoff, of Scotch Valley, residing on the property of Jesse Moore, was bitten by a large snake three times in one of its hands by a copperhead snake. It occurred in the house, the snake having in some way got in. Dr. Smith was called, and administered remedies, and the child is now out of danger. It is a remarkable statement, but nevertheless a strictly true one, that a season or two ago the man in then residing in this same house, killed two of these terrifying reptiles by thrusting a fork through them as they would poke their heads up in the crevices between the hearth-stones of his kitchen fire place. Daring feat, truly! An Auburn newspaper attempted a holder.—*Albion Tribune*.

Cruel and Unnatural Treatment.

We have for some time been cognizant of a persistent piece of cruelty toward a lady of the first respectability in this city, and whom we hoped are now to find relieved by the interference of friends. It appears that her husband, in a fit of jealousy, something like a year ago, procured a complete cage of iron into which he compelled his wife to enter, and although it is impossible for her to sign the door within it, she is never permitted to leave it except at night. The social position of the parties is such that we are persuaded not to mention names at present, but shall not fail to do so within a day or two, unless, in the mean time, we find the lady quietly relieved.—*Troy Budget*.

The Maryland Picture.

A Paris letter says—Mr. Edwin White, an American artist, who has been residing for some years in Paris, returns to the United States in about ten days with his much admired picture of "General Washington in the Command of the American Army." It is painted for the Senate House at Annapolis, where the scene described took place, and at the expense of the State of Maryland. The canvas is about thirty by fourteen feet; it contains about thirty portraits, besides many imaginary figures, and, as a composition, I think it will be esteemed as highly as any in which the person of Washington has ever been made the prominent feature.

Valley Bank.

The Branch of the Valley Bank at Charleston, Va., has but lately been in a more prosperous condition than at present. The following gentlemen have been appointed directors for the ensuing year, on the part of the stockholders: Capt. John Moler, John W. McCurdy, N. S. White and John C. Wiltshire. By the State Col. Braxton Davisport, Wells J. Hawks and John Richardson. All the former officers are continued, viz: Cap. John Moler, President, Colo Moore, Cashier, Wm. N. Craghill, Teller, Edwin L. Moore, assistant.

The Wheat Crop in North Carolina.

Nearly if not all the Wheat crop in this immediate section has been reaped, and we are glad to hear that, on the whole, the yield is a good one. We have had sultry, showery weather for two days past, which it continues much longer, will injure the Wheat on the ground.—*Raleigh Register of Saturday*.

Great Natural Phenomenon.

FROM THE OSWEGO (N.Y.) PALADIN OF JUNE 16.

Descent of an Immense Meteoric Body.

On Wednesday (yesterday) morning the inhabitants of the towns of Boylston and Redfield, in this county, were startled by the occurrence of a most remarkable phenomenon—the descent from the heavens of an immense meteoric mass. The body struck the earth between the hours of three and four A. M. with a crash that was truly terrific. The shock was sensibly felt and the people aroused from their sleep at a distance of five miles from the scene. The body fell upon the farm of H. H. Sanger, situated on the line of Boylston and Redfield, striking in a meadow and partially on the highway. It is estimated by our informant to cover half an acre of land. The earth was torn up in a terrible manner, and large fragments were thrown a distance of two-thirds of a mile. The mass is very irregular in shape, and rises at some points to sixty and eighty feet in height, and is supposed to be imbedded in the earth as many feet. The surface generally has the appearance of iron ore, and the appearance of the event among the inhabitants was intense, and the crash is said to have been terrible beyond description. Many persons supposed that the final winding-up of terrestrial affairs had truly arrived.

(We are indebted to our friend Lewis Putnam, of Boylston, for his efforts to furnish us at the earliest moment with the particulars of the event.)

From the Oswego Palladium of June 17.

BOYLSTON, Thursday, June 16.—On the receipt of your dispatch at Palaski I started at once for Boylston to inspect in person the scene of the startling phenomenon of Wednesday night. The facts in regard to the time and place I have from James Hadley, an intelligent and responsible citizen of the town of Redfield, who resides about one mile from the scene, and the rest is from personal observation.

MR. HADLEY'S STATEMENT.

I was awakened at about three o'clock on Wednesday morning by the room in which I slept being filled with light, and immediately heard a rushing sound like the coming of a great wind. This did not last above a few seconds after I was awake, when an explosion followed of such magnitude as to give me a feeling of terror. The whole house shook as if a hundred cannon had been fired within the windows, quite a number of panes of glass were broken out of the windows, and the plastering of the room I was in came tumbling about me. The light, which was so brilliant that I could plainly see every object in the room, was at once extinguished. The window of my room is on the opposite side of the house from the place where the meteor fell, so that I can only judge of the force of the explosion by the light which came from some body moving rapidly and from south to north, and seemed to increase rapidly during the brief space that preceded the explosion.

The aerolite struck the earth in some timber land belonging to Mr. Sanger in a thinly inhabited portion of the town. We believe Mr. Hadley's is the nearest dwelling. It seems to have been an almost spherical body, as near as we can judge, from the fragments remaining, about seventy-five feet in diameter. Its course was from southwest to northeast, and it descended at an angle of about thirty degrees from the horizon. More than thirty persons were present, and which is proved by its track through the heavy hemlock trees before it touched the earth. The trees are cut through as a cannon ball would cut through a hedge, leaving a clear track. The velocity must have been immense. The earth is torn up for several rods, and the huge trees are splintered and piled up like brush. One large hemlock, at least four feet in diameter, near whose roots the meteor struck, was thrown bodily for eighty yards, crushing the surrounding trees. Fragments of huge sand stone boulders, which lay in its course, under the surface, were thrown in all directions, and one weighing half a ton was found in the road three-fourths of a mile away.

Burning at Sea of the Eastern Monarch.

A letter from Southampton says: "By the arrival here of the screw steamer Saxonia, from Hamburg, which passed the burning vessel on her way to this port, intelligence was received of the burning of the ship Eastern Monarch, at Spithead. The pilot on board the Saxonia, Mr. James Bowyer, was the first to render assistance to the ill-fated ship, and saving a great number of lives. A small boat, belonging to Bowyer's cutter, the Fawn, went alongside the Eastern Monarch and commenced the rescue by taking as many of the unfortunate creatures as was possible. The boat made several trips from the burning ship to the cutter, each time laden with people, and many hung on to the sides of the boat, and were so dragged through the water and placed on board the Fawn. By these means the gallant little craft, although only of thirty-six tons, had on board 12 ladies, about 100 men, and several children.

Among the ladies were the wives of the colonel and captain in command of the troops. By this time several boats had arrived from the men-of-war lying at Spithead and also a number of mail barges which were passing the spot. The Fawn made her way to the nearest man-of-war, and transferred to her the people whom she had providentially rescued; several of whom were only covered by the sails of the boat, while the ladies were enveloped in the blankets belonging to the cutter, and the coats of the pilots and seamen. A female and child were picked up, both of whom died, and the crew of the Fawn saw several persons sink whom they were unable to assist. As soon as a number of boats had congregated round the ship, the soldiers received directions to save themselves, when, throwing away their knapsacks, they leaped overboard and swam to the boats. The colonel and captain of the troops and the captain of the ill-fated vessel were the last to leave the burning wreck. Every one had left the ship, and she was fast succumbing to her fate by the time the Saxonia came up from Hamburg."

Beware of Strange Liquors.

We learn that a ten gallon keg of brandy was found a week or so ago in the Union Railroad station at Indianapolis. It was unmarked and unclaimed, and had had in the station so long that the oldest inhabitants thereof did not know whence it came. The ten-gallon keg had not even a "traditional history." A prying individual employed about the station took a hole in the keg and drank, and pronounced the contents fine old French brandy, with a peculiarly rich flavor. The editors of the papers, who were around in search of items, found this keg; they drank, and pronounced the liquor good. The Union station was well attended during an entire week. But alas, there must be an end to all sublimity things—the brandy "got out." The empty cask was rolled out, in doing which the head dropped out, and lo! inside were the remains of two deformed blacks, united together in a most disgusting manner. The "peculiar flavor" of the brandy was accounted for.—*Indianapolis Courier*.

To Destroy Insects on Trees.

A solution of whale oil soap will destroy the numerous insects that infest trees and shrubbery at this season of the year. Dissolve the soap in warm water, making "suds" of medium strength, and sprinkle the leaves with a syringe. This specific is sure death to the caterpillar, miller, and the army of ravagers that destroy the foliage. Now is the time for its application.—*N. Y. Post*.

The War Feeling in Vienna.

An American writes from Vienna, under date of the 28th ult., as follows:

"It is evident that the allied armies have a serious war on their hands, and that Austria is determined not to give up her Italian provinces. It is a difficult matter to get the real sentiments of the people of a country under an absolute sway, but I am convinced that the war is not as unpopular as the enemies of Austria would make it, and, judging from the appearance in the agricultural districts we have passed through, and the evidences of thrift and comfort in their dwellings, I am inclined to believe that the sympathies of those of our nations for the oppressed of Austria, is in a measure misplaced. In no country I have yet travelled in, have I seen such cultivated fields as in Bavaria and Austria.

We are quite delighted with Vienna. It more resembles the best portions of New York in the style of its buildings, stores and shops, than any other city we have seen. Everything about it indicates prosperity and thrift. Numerous preparations are making for the war, and daily large bodies of men are leaving for the scene of war. The whole of Germany is arming for the conflict. Whether they will enter the lists depends upon the course Napoleon pursues, and the danger to the supremacy of the balance of power which Germany claims.

That great preparations are made and making for a general war, cannot be denied and ere many months the whole of Europe may be in a blaze. That Napoleon is in a desperate way of the war upon which he has entered seems improbable, so far as I have heard expressions in Austria. It is thought that she will not yield her Venetian Lombardy to those who have hitherto and will be her provinces, and will drive back to the sea, and gain an advance. Until I had seen with my own eyes the capabilities of the European powers for war, I had no conception of it. I do not think full confidence can be placed in the report of the atrocities committed by the Austrian army. They have not the appearance of such characters. The officers are extremely gentlemanly, and the men more intelligent in their looks than the French, and I cannot believe they lack in discipline.

I do not believe a word of the enormities reported to have been committed by the Austrians, more than are generally done by armies. Of course my sympathies are with the Sardinians and French in this struggle, and yet I can afford to believe, from personal observation, that they have to do with a worthy enemy. Francis Joseph is fighting for the maintenance of the integrity of his empire handed down to him by a line of Emperors; for this he cannot be blamed. It would have been better had he relaxed his grasp and yielded to the people more of liberty."

Church Scene in San Francisco.

In the Church of the Advent a scene took place yesterday, during the service, which is a disgrace to the party engaging in it. It is alleged that a Mr. R. P. Locke published something in relation to the wife of J. M. Warren, which was highly offensive to the people. What the words were, we do not know, but they were so short, and I did not take the trouble to ask him to come out. Locke at first declined, but upon the request being made in a still more peremptory manner, he left his seat and accompanied the other toward the door. Before reaching it Warren struck him, and the scene which followed we will not undertake to describe. Suffice it to say that some members of the congregation arrested Warren and took him to the station-house. He was liberated on \$50 bail.—*San Francisco National*.

A Funny Marriage.

An economical couple from Iowa arrived at Alexandria, Mo., a few days ago, to get married. The groom had neither hat, coat, nor vest, but Justice Spencer kindly loaned him those needy garments, and then tied the knot for them. When the ceremony was over, the groom told the "Squire" that he "hadn't a red," but would like to trade him a pet wolf, if they could agree on the terms. The "Squire" took the varmint, and gave the happy bridegroom a dollar to boot!

ANecdotes.—There are several good stories told to the President, occasioned by his recent trip to North Carolina. It is said that while he was on the train between Norfolk and Weldon a gentleman asked him if he rested well on the Chesapeake boat coming down. Mr. Buchanan replied, "well, sir, either I was feeling or the berth were too short, and I did not sleep as comfortably as I might." This remark was overheard by the captain of the Bay Line, who instantly replied: "No, no, Mr. President; the reason you could not sleep was because you were in the 'Bridal Chamber,' and as this is the first time in your life that you occupied such a couch, it is no wonder that you could not sleep."

NEW BOOKS, PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Just received at FRENCH'S Book and Stationery Depot.

The Poetical works of Edgar Allan Poe, with an original memoir, 1 vol. complete, 75c.

The Venetian Carnival, by Victor Emmanuel, the Bohmer Waid, a tale of the times of Joseph Second of Germany, 16c.

Frank Leslie's Fashion Book and Family Magazine for July, 25c.

Petersen's Ladies' National Magazine for July, 18c.

Arthur's Home Magazine for July, 18c.

Frank Leslie's Magazine of Fun for July, 6c.

The Great Republic Monthly for July, 25c.

Baldwin's Magazine for July, 10c.

Grover's Lady's Book for July, is a splendid number, 25c.

German papers received regularly.

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The communication in the Gazette, containing strictures on the article from the *London Saturday Review*, published a few days since, is precisely in keeping with the spirit which characterized the first article of the nameless eulogist of the late King of